### The Tariff Question.

The following general argument in favor of a Tariff for Protection is from au able article in the American Review for September :-

Before entering upon any particular observations on the character, provision and probable effect the Tariff of 1846, we may be indulged in a few general suggestions, bearing on the Tariff con-

oversy at large.

And first, we remark, that none of those who have so ably discussed this subject, either in the for-midable tones which are too generally regarded as infallible text-books of Political Ecenomy, or in the able debates of the last session of Congress, seem to us to have contemplated directly and given sufficient weight to the peculiarities of our National condition. We are one people, but diffused over a rapidly widening area, which far exceeds the civilized portion of the Old World. Our country presents a diversity of soil and climate, of capacities and products, which all Europe combined cannot It is quite common to see arguments pass allenged which rest on such bases as these :-France injures herself in relating the Iron and Coal, Spain in rejecting the Cottons, Russia in declining the Woolens of Great Britain; ergo we ought not to protect our own Iron, Coal, Cottons and Woolens! But the logic falls short; admitted in all its legitimate force, it would only prove the expedience of a Free Trade between the various sections or States of our own vast empire, which nobody is disputing. Prove that nations divided but by an line, or a few bundred miles at most may advantageously exchange products, and you have barely begun to prove a like advantage in exchanges of commodities, bulky at least on one ween nations whose shores are thousands of miles distant. But in truth no intelligent advocate of Protec-

tion contends for any thing like the exclusion of British Coal from France and of French Wines and Silks from Great Britain—assuming such to exist.

The flippant aphorisms and sorry jests of our adversaries, averring the absurdity of attempting to grow grapes in Nova Zembla and fabricate ice in Ceylor to make sugar at Labrador, or extract sunbeam from cucumbers—are based on an entire misappre-bension or culpable perversion of our views. What we do maintain, as we have a thousand times re stated, is, that sound policy dictates to each country or at least to each country so vast and so versatile in capacity as our own—the expediency of produc-ing within its own limits all articles requisite to its own sustenance and comfort so far as Nature has interposed no obstacle. If, for example, Nature has decreed that the tea-plant shall flourish only in China and its vicinity, unless by an extraordinar bestowment of labor and care, then the productio of Tea ought to be nowhere else an object of Na tional solicitude and protection. But prove to u tional solicitude and protection. But prove to a that Tea will grow in parts of this country as wel as in the corresponding latitudes of Eastern Asia and we would urge the immediate imposition of Protective duty on Tea sufficiently stringent to en courage our people to engage in this branch of in dustry and to enable them to overcome the difficul dustry and to entire them to the and disappointments always incident to such a enterprise. Admit that our annual supply of the fragrant herb would for a time be enhanced in coenterprise. Admit that our annual su fragrant herb would for a time be enhan by nearly the amount of the duty, (the difference mainly going into the Federal Treasury,) and we could not doubt that the ultimate reduction in coonsequent on production within the neighborhoo of the consumer would more than compensate the original disadvantage of Protection, looking at th matter merely in the narrowest mercantile point of view. 'Dear-bought and far-fetched' is an axion the truth of which but partially depends on the coof transportation. Wherever A and B, producer respectively of articles desirable to each other, ar neighbors and exchange their respective surpluse directly, the cost of such exchange is neually triffin and the product of their united labor is shared by m. But place them a few hundred mile apart, and you have now not only transportation but reciprocal risks of damage or decay and th profits of two or three trafficking intermediates t you arrive at the amount left for their enjoymen. Increase this distance to a thousand miles, and place formidable barriers of mountain and valley as wel as more pliable water between them, and you hav greatly increased the proportion of their joint product which must be subtracted to satisfy the legit mate demands of Commerce. Hence the circumstance that the auturalization of new branches of it dustry has scarcely ever failed to reduce the cost t the domestic consumers of the articles produce-thereby. Thus, while the whole of Europe anthereby. Western Asia for century after century procure their silks from India and China by alow, expensive perilous overland journeys of caravans, the cost of a pound of silk averaged nearly a pound of gold a pound of silk averaged nearly a pound of gold though gold was more valuable than at present.— Probably it cost a good deal more than this to pro-duce the first pound, or the first hundred pounds, o-silk grown in Europe; but after the silk culture au-manufacture had been thoroughly established there-the price of the product inevitably declined, and i now as low as in China. So with hundreds of other

articles in all parts of the world.

But we deny that the mercantile is the only ligh in which this subject should be viewed. Supposit were true that our Cloths and Wares would for many years cost twenty-five per cent. more if made here than if brought from England—would is therefore be proved advantageous to buy them a-broad? We say it would not, for these among other

 Because the price of Agricultural staples is enhanced and the productiveness of Farming in-creased by the creation of markets of consumption creased by the creation of markets of consumption in the midst of our rural population. Does any doubt this? Let him compare the value of a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, wherein is Cincinnati, with that of an equally good farm in Richland or Stark county, in the Northern part of the State.—The character of the population is not materially different: their industry and thrift are much slike. Yet the Hamilton county farm is worth thrice to the times the Richland rival. And why? Flour ten times the Richland rival. And why? Flour or Pork is no dearer in Hamilton, but the immediate vicinity of a populous community, who con-sume but do not produce fond, enables the farmer here to secure thrice as great a return from each scre of ground as he could obtain in Richland .-His fields are not more fertile but he can here sell fruits, vegerables and other products—more profita-ble to him than Park or Flour—for which he could find but a capricious or no market in Richland .- So every where: so will it be wherever manufactures are extensively introduced. Yet Free Traders loo only to the price of such great staples as Pork, Beef, Flour, &c., and if these have not advance. price they argue that the farmers have derived to benefit from Protection! Do they not clearly

affirm upon insufficient and unreliable premises?

2. Again the difference in position between an old and a new country is never fairly considered by those who argue against Protection. We are a new people, inhabiting a country as yet not one-tenth redeamed from the primitive wilderness. In such a country, if rapidly increasing in population and improving in the arts of life, labor is generally in de-mand and paid higher than in older communities. Interest also is high, and the temptation of buying goods on credit and reserving available means to be employed, as is calculated, more advantageously, is with difficulty resisted. Those of her people who engage in manufactures do so under the great dis engage in manufactures do so under the great dis-salvantages of imperiact experience, less skilful workmen higher paid, and every extrancous condi-tion favoring their foreign rivals. They are judged by their first achievements, and the judgment is naturally unfavorable. In time, if successful, all these conditions are improved, but the prejudice so created remains. Home products are supposed to be ruder, dearer, less serviceable, long after they have through cerevering suderayers caused. have, through persevering sudeavors ceased to be ces continue. Whoever will consider imparially the circumstances under which manufactures have sprong up in our midst, must wonder that they have ecution of the war.

so early attained such excellence than that they have not yet achieved perfection both in excellence and cheapness. Show us any five years of steady and efficient Protection in which they have not made rapid advances in both respects, and an argument will be found against a farther and steady persistence

in that policy.

A word on the recent change of policy in Great Britain, and we pass to notice the poculiar features of the new Tariff. That Great Britain has reduced most duties, is true, but has she done so in any in-stance to the prejudice or peril of her own Manufactures? Suppose there were no other nations on the earth but the United States and Mexico, would our country deserve any credit for liberality in reevince a hearty conversion to the principle of universal Free Trade? Would it be quite fair in her to urge Mexico to do likewise because of her example? Now if England, after a hundred years' effi-cient Protection, finds herself in a condition to undersell other nations in nearly every article she pro-duces, we cannot consider her course fairly held up as an example for others. Grant that she has acted wisely, it by no means follows that others may wisely follow her example. If it be said that her prospective free importation of Grain is in point, w mswer that Great Britain can and does produc-Grain about as cheaply as any other country on the face of the earth. If her prices are higher, it is be cause of the enormous rents paid for her arable soi These rents may be reduced, but her Agricultur can never be really undersold. The bulkiness an perishable nature of Grain, &c., give an advantag to the Hume producer equal to twenty-five an-thence to fifty and seventy-five per cent. The wheat-grower of central Illinois or Wisconsin musell his product at twenty-five to gfty cents a bushe in order that it may be taken to England and solthere, in the absence of any duty whatever, a cheaply as the English wheat for which the grower received one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per bushel. The cottoo-spinner in Illinois, on the other hend, must produce his fabric within five to ten per cent. of the cost in England, or he will be rivaled by British fabrics at his very door. The fact that Grain, &c., are not affected by changes of fashions or the appetite for novelty and rarity, as with tex-tile fabrics, also tends to take their case out of the same category with fabrics of Cotton, Silk, &c.

### Latest from the Army.

The steamship Telegraph, at New Orleans, the 18th, brings the latest advices from the army. A friend who came a passenger in the T., and who had the best opportunity of being made acquainted with the existing state of things there, has furnished us with the following resume of the general news It is from Camargo to the 7th inst., and from Mat amores to the 10th.

amoros to the 10th.

On the 6th inst., Gen. Taylor crossed the San Juan, and on the 7th took up the line of murch for Seralvo, where Gen. Worth, with his command, had halted. Hay's regiment was to have left China for the same destination, intending to reach there simultaneously with Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor, in his march, is prepared for any emergen-cy-either an advance or a retreat. He permitted no soldier or officer to take more baggage with him than he could conveniently carry on his back. A number of steamers had reached Matamoros with the extra baggage and the Quartel of the Zapa dores was converted into a depot for it. All the supplies for the advancing army, so far, have been sent on by pack mules, and the General expects a have 30 days provisions for 12,000 men at Serals when he reaches it. The general impression is the he will there make a hait, and not advance further till be has advices from Washington, Notwith-standing the reports of the advance of a Mexican force, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, the General believes he can cater Monterey, and eve Saltillo, without encountering any opposition .-The troops now on the road between Camargo an Monterey, number near 12,000; none were suffe ed to go but such as were able and willing to stan the fatigues of a long march. This bad the effer of reducing unusiderably the volunteer regiments few of them exceeded 500 strong-many of ther umbered even less.
'Phere were near 600 sick volunteers in the ho-

pitals at Camargo, and they were dying very far So many were sick that it required near a whol regiment to attend to them.

Gen. Patterson has been left in command of a

the country from Camargo to the mouth of the ris er, and he has been instructed by General Taylo to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of stras gers into the river and at Camargo. Therefore any person who has not already an establishe ess in the country will find it rather difficu to land there-at least, such is the opinion now .-A different interpretation of the order may, how

Gen. Butler was the man Gen Taylor designe teaving in command of the lower country, but a -Patterson did not reach Camargo as soon as we expected, the order of things was changed. Get P. is represented as being very much mortified at

Ampudia has issued another extraordinary "Per clame," warning the citizens, on pain of death, not to barter with the Americans, and the Alcalde of Camargo had also put forth a "Bando," prohibitio Camargo had use put forth a bando, prohibitin the Mexicans from working on our steamboats.—Some of the deck hands accordingly ceased the labor, but an intimation from some of their employers that the functionaries might be brought in clos proximity with a lazo, he releated, and the men resumed their labor.

# Extract of a letter dated-

STEAMER COL. CROSS, Sept. 9, 1846. Gen. Taylor left for Monterey on the 5th. The whole of the staff, and other invited guests, tool dinner on the Col. Cross, twenty-two in all, being invited by the whole souled Capt. J. A. Pratt. When dinner was over, they commenced their murch to join the army. Next day, Lieut. French returned for more ammunition, a report having reached the General, that Santa Anna was on his march for Monterey with 15,000 men, and that all march for Montreey with 15,000 men, and that all their forces were on the march to concentrate at Montreey, to give the General a warm reception. Maj. Gen. Patterson is in command of the whole troops. The whole of Gen. T.'s force has gone. about 6000 in all .- N. O. Delta.

The "Usros," speaking of the negotiations with Mexico, says :-

"The gist of the matter is, that the Mexican government has not positively declined our overture-nor has she accepted it upon conditions-she has neither refused nor accepted it; but his refer red our proposition to the constituent. Congress of December, to decide the whole question.

"We are unable to say how far Santa Arms par-

ticipated in this answer. We understand this re-ply was transmitted by General Rejain, the secrerary of foreign affairs, and that only four days clapsed between the receipt of the letter of our Sec setary of State and the reply of the Mexican minis-ter. But though Santa Anna might not have been consulted about the films of the reply, yet the character of it seems to correspond to the general ple which he professes to have faid down for imself-of throwing himself upon the wishes of

the people and of the constituent Congress.

"We had a right to expect a frank and promp answer to our liberal and gratuitous proposition to negotiation. But the acting Mexican government declines to act without the advice and concurrence of the Congress of December. Thus three months will clapse between their letter and the meeting of Congress. How long they may spin out their de cisions, before they advise the executive govern nent, no man can conjecture. Another perhaps, might pass by. And thus we should have four months consumed in idle and unavailing pro-

Meanwhile, the Union advocates an earnest pros

## Brattlebore, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1846.

Court Record.

The September Term of the Windhian County Court, seminented its second on Torstey of less week, Hon. Daniel Kullogg at the Supreme Court, presiding, essented by the Hon. B. F. Ormstee and Hon. E. Wheelers, of the Shattle of the plantiff by A. Keyes, Eq. the Hon. B. F. Ormstee and Hon. E. Wheelers, of the Shattle of the plantiff by A. Keyes, Eq. the Hon. B. F. Ormstee and Hon. E. Wheelers, of the Shattler, Eigh, for defendants. The all our segments are the country Court.

unity Court.

Judge Kellings made a very side and interesting charge. iry, which we hope to place before our read-

The reference give jougness.

Secondy actions have been entered on the New Docket.

Attorneys for planning C. K. F. et al., J. D. Bradley, A. Marroys for planning C. E. et al., J. D. Bradley, A. E. E. et al., J. D. E. E. et al., J. D. E. et al., J. D. E.

This was no action on the case for injuries sostained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the alledged insufficiency of a highway in axid-town. The trainmost hended to prove that on the fair day of March, 1845, the plaintiff was passing with a four horse team over the highway is said town, where the read, in descending a hill, was narrow, and bounded by the West River on one side, and a high ledge upon the other, the road was ired over from water frielding down from the belge, and was hellowing in the centre, and that the plaintiff was guing down shill hill, walking by the side of his nigh wheel horse, when the horse fell couring the plaintiff to fall, and that the wheel ran over his leg, which was hadly broken.

Whig condidate he Governor. John Rello over months to inthe sums manner for the close of Lieut Governor.

The struct harmony and good felling governor that on the sums manner and the flow of Loud C. Winthrey, J. S. Stephenson, Char.

Summer, Simplem C. Phillipp, Ches. Francis Adams, Daniel Welster, and ethers. Resolutions of the struct C. Winthrey, J. S. Stephenson, Char.

Summer, Simplem C. Phillipp, Ches. Francis Adams, Daniel Welster, and ethers. Resolutions of the struct C. Minthrey, J. S. Stephenson, Ches.

Summer, Simplem C. Phillipp, Ches. Francis Adams, Daniel Welster, and ethers. Resolutions of the struct Ches.

Summer, Simplem C. Phillipp, Ches. F Chie Haycord or the Town of Dummeraton.

This was no action on the case for injuries sostained by he plaintiff, in consequence of the alledged insufficiency.

plaintiff, and C. I. Walher and W. C. Bradley, for deft.

The counsel for the defence requested the sourt to charge
the jury, that if they found that the note was obtained by The counse for the defence requested the court to charge the jury, that if they found that the note was obtained by the fraudulent representations of Sibley, and was passed to Bulgatas to taken the State Convention. John Van Hudson in payment of an antecedent debt of Sibley & they will have a very quiet, brotherly time of it. Hyde, that that debt was not a sufficient consideration for the transfer of the note to protect it in the hands of  $p^{\mu}Z$ , even if he was ignorant of the fraud, and that to protect the him in the ordinary course of business, and for a sufficient consideration, which consideration most be a new one, moving from plaintiff; and sized Beg as Coddington 20th,

shason Rep and Stalby vs. McDonald, 6 Hill.
The court charged as requested.
The jury returned a verdict for defendant.
For plaintiff, A. G. Kayes and R. Tyler. For defend-

ant, W. C. Bredley, N. T. Sheat, Walker & Kellings. This was an action for assault and hattrey esemblified by the respondent upon Erasums Primpton, in July, A. D. 1845. It was a Grand Jurier compleint and was tried by a

ary before the justice. Bartlett was found guilty, and spisseled to this court. The case was argued by G. H. Kellogg and C. I. Walk-

This was an action on the case for neglect of the defendant, as constable of Dummerston, to levy an execution in favor of the plaints? against one Ass Lawton, by which he lost the amount of the judgment. The defence was that the plaints? Indirected the defendant not to key the execution and excited as much surprise, as the wild bessts them selves. They are noble saimals, and worthy of a bester fate.

Maine Election.

The original defendant, Lawton, was produced as writness

to prove these directions.

There were circumstances tending to contradict the teamony of Lawton.

laintiff, and J. D. Bradley for defendant.

Verdiet for defendant.

For plaintiff, the plaintiff pro se, and J. E. Butler.

For plaintiff, the plaintiff pro se, and J. D. Bradley.

For plaintiff, and Hammond (Loco) in the York district.—

the district, and Hammond (Loco) in the York district.—

defendant, A. & G. Keyes and J. D. Bradley. State ex. Plimpton and Higgins.

Roberts and W. C. Beadley.

State me. Thomas J. Hall.

This was an indictment found the present term, contain estimony of the girl without any corroborating facts and circes, unless it be that the father was a grossly intemperate man.

speach the girl's character for truth and versnity, and a veician was introduced, who gave a professional that in general, a rape could not be committed by a full grows man upon a girl of such tender years without pro-ducing more acricus effects than the girl lestified were pro-

The case was argued for the State by J. Kimball, State's Attorney, and for the respondent by R. Tyter, who was as-

signed as counsel to the prisoner.

The jury returned a verifict of guilty of an assault, with an intent to count rape, as laid in the third count of the

# Second Week.

The only jusy real the second work of the Court, was that of the Saxe 2. This was indictment under the State the above the State 2. This was indictment under the State the above the State 2. This was indictment under the State the above the State 2. The was that of the second the State 2. The was the state of the State 2. The responsibility of the State 2 that the State 2 that

# Becided at Last.

Wm Perry Reference from County Court. The Town of Athens

This was an action on the case against the town for injutice austained by the plaintiff in is ing thrown from his car-riage in August, 1842, in consequence of the alledged insuf-ficiency of the highway in said town. The suit was com-P. M., returned a vendict of "Not Guilly." menced in Frb. 1843, and was first brought to trial at the November term, 1843. The defence was of a double char-November term, 1843. The defence was of a double character, 1st, that the road was not insufficient, 2d, that the plaintiff was not in the excretes of ordinary care at the time of the socident. The case has been tried in the Coan ty Churt four times. The first trial resulted in a weedent for the plaintiff, the second for the defendant, and at the large time of the plaintiff, the second for the defendant, and at the large time two the jury did not agree. The prices getting tired of this fruidess highlight, agreed to refer the case, under a CONFIDENCE and RESPECT.

VERNONT PHOENIX. | Indeed the court, to Him. Carlow Coolidge, of Windows Hum. John S. Petitione, of Manchester; Hon. Larkin Ba-

ker, of Westmureland. The referees met on the 2d day of September, at Payette-

Shalter, Esq., for defendants. The at only argument was Walker, Eig, for plaintiff. secupied the whole day.

The referees gave judgment for the plaintiff, and award-

Thomas J. Hall for rape
Upon the calling of the docket it appeared that there
were some 10 or 12 cases set down for the jury. Several
cases otherwise for trial were continued, on the account of
the presiding Judge having been if counsel.
The first case submitted to the jury was that of
Olcott 4- Dunis vs. Simonds, Bennett and others.
For assessment of damages for the breaches of the conditions of a bond. The jury assessed the damages at \$200,00.
For plantiff, Walker & Kellogs and W. C. Bradley.
Case Hayrond on the case for injuries contained by

ing the plaintiff to fall, and that the wheel ran over his legwhich was hadly broken.

The defendant contended that the road was not insufficient, and that the plaintiff was wanting in ordinary care
in not having his horses sufficiently sharp shod.

The case was argued by C. I. Walker and O. I. Shafter,
for the plaintiff, and A. Keyes and W. C. Bradley, for defordant.

Findant.

The jury returned a verdicted goldty, and found for the plaintiff \$470, St damages and his costs.

The jury returned a verdicted goldty, and found for the plaintiff \$470, St damages and his costs.

For plaintiff, C. K. Field, O. L. Shafter, Walker & Kellings. For defendant, A. & G. Keyes, and W. C. Bradley, the New Turiff Lew, the San Travary Law, the Oragon Treaty, and many efficiency and many efficiency and many efficiency.

Fin. H. Hadam vs. Gratin Hyde.

This was an action upon a nute, for \$100, dated Oct. 30, 1845, payable on demand to plaintiff or bearer.

The defence was that the note was obtained by the foundation of the district. He has given the substitute of the substitute of the control of the plaintiff in payment of a pre-existing debt of that firm, and that Hudam was a party to or cognizant to the fread.

The case was argued by A. Keyes and Boyall Tyler for plaintiff, and C. I. Walker and W. C. Bradley, for Set t.

By Tis two portions of the "Harmonious Democracy" of Al

"Resolved. That the Democracy of Ohio are copiesed to all PAPER CURRENCY, and are resolved to return to the Constitutional Currency of Gold and Silver."

Wast do the "Democracy of Gold and Silver."

which plasters which are circulating so freely at the present time!

The Corres Case-The Southern papers state that the prospects of the growing cutton crop are truly makancholy, aw-ing to the rayages of the catterpiller, boll-worse, and the rust. From excessive cain.

STATES Serinded Resulting antenness that the Hon Geo

Venture Veran.-The New Orleans Parayons monitons the

Hospital in that city TPVas Assumes exhibited his collection of seimals to this

The care was argued by G. H. Kellegg and C. I. Walker, for the prosecution, and by P. H. Walte & W. Smith. In respondent,

The just solution a verificated going. A motion in article of progression is not as large as we have frequently seen, the annuals, in gastest, were better relected and of a larger size than rest of progress were filled for some detect in the completion.

R. W. Smith on W. O. Milter.

We have received returns from 300 towns and plants tions, which show the result as nearly as we shall be able to accertain it until it is officially proclaimed. The majority against Dana—the Loco candidate for Governor—in the The case was argued by Plaintiff and J. E. Butler for will not vary the result materially. His net loss is come in will not vary the result materially. His net loss is considerably increased, amounting now very used.

Some of the Localoco papers claim the election of Herekuli Williams (Loca) in the Seventh district, but the Boston tense. There were three counts in the indictment, two of subject paper, thinks there is no choice. In the other four Congressional districts there is no choice.

Evidence tending to prove the truth of third count was given by the prosecution.

The case was argued by the State's Attorney for the prosecution, and W. C. Bradley for defendants.

Verdict of guilty. Exceptions are taken and the case will go to Supreme Court.

For State, J. Kimball. For respondents, C. K. Field, J. down of Localization.

# Great Meeting at Fancuil Hall.

A large meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity was beld in Fancait Hall on Thursday evening last, to con ing 3 counts. The first two counts charged the respond-ent with committing a rape upon the person of his own daughter, Sally Hall, a girl of 13 years of age. The third count was fir assault, with an intent to commit a rape. The case for the prosecution depended entirely upon the aider the late case of abduction in that city, Joses Qurney Anne, presided. Addresses were made by the presiding officer, Dr S G. Howe, Chas. Samner, Stephen C. Phil-

munication giving an account of the New York State Ag-recultural Fair. Will our entreepondent at Ellizidge favor

Eliha Burritt, the Worgester blocksmith, new to Engfand, ases an Footbale mailer told him -

"He hould o were from a clock little merging til tene clock night to earn eighteen pomes. Her mages averaged on about ergs admining a merch and there were five of them the lamily to bee on wint they could cam. Another nailer worked suon harder-

"He not only works eighteen hours every day at his force, but every finding of the gode for service all night force, and nove toys off his chelme till late of fininging might Where is the black-mith that will not throw up by and dup hashands for Joy, at the thought, that Jun. K. Polk-five allowed hom to work for wages like this?

The case we around for the State by B. Tyler and the Seate's Attorney J. Kimbell, and for the defence by E. Kirkland and C. I. Welker.

The large state being out all night failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by the Court.

This large range of Court learners on Tarnelly, but of an great interest. The Court destines on Wadnesdry marning.

per We intend to exhibit a one of our preserved courses at the Cattle Show next week. We think we are entitled to a premium on that score. Will the Committee on "Fancy Articles" take our case into consideration?

33° At a Demogratis meeting recently held in Ohlo, ac

### State Pair at Auburn, New York. Effentge, Sept. 93d, 1846.

### Ma. Ryrnna:

holden at Auburn but week, on the Dift, 16th, and 17th -Helowing that some of those who read your reluable Phome would like to know what great eights were there exhibited, I will stempt to give tiren a brief sketch, allimigh it would be impossible to describe a choosenuit part which His Ground ome before my vision on the test two days.

where it was impossible to move without coming to contact the appointed last March by the Town Supts. of with some ones shoulder. Thousands open themsands achools in this Co., to examine and recommend books. with some ones shoulder. The same is specified as glumps of the "Fair Ground." A better specified in the tare been substituted in the whole State for holding a Fair. The conting sare was surrounded with a close board fence, about 12 ft. high, and containing nearly 13 acres, from which was afforded a grand prospect. The village could be seen to good advantage from every first of ground appropriated to the Fair. This heautiful area contained 4 large and elegant structures, built is Greene Order, at an expense of nearly \$3000, and sarpassed anything of the kind over built in the Union.

The first which claimed the attention of the visitor, was efficient Hull, located must be carrie of the area, and was insect beautifully decased in a garb of evergreen, facing towards the going down of the Sun. This "Floral palace" was 15th feet long, 50 feet wide, and 22 feet high. I was told it contained 6 miles of evergreen festions. There is told it contained 6 miles of evergreen festions. There is the claim of the found of great service to teachers in giving the first lessons in English Grambles, sloping an either side, extended through the whole length of this Hull, one appropriated to the choicest of length of the Hall, one appropriated to the choicest of fruits, which caused me to feel covetous at the time, the middle one literally covered with the most fewatiful specimiddle one literally exerted with the most develified speci-mens of flowers that could be placked in the Empire State.

The third table was heavily falses with a great variety of regretables, crowned with a family of 6 Mexican pumpkins, all from one need—and weighing in the aggregate, 574 lies, the segment of speaking and writing. And we Can you tell a larger pumpkin story than this? The fruit have no hesitation in pronouncing it the b and floral tables were separated by a Gothic Structure in the centre of the Hall, covered with evergreens, very elegantly trimmed, representing the Temple of Flora. It rearlied to the real, and was truly the "admired of all ad-

It would be impossible for one to decerber the ten thoussandth part of what occupied this "floral palace," and suffice it is say, that the completion of the atrusteror, and the mag nifectation by set the most because gifts of Dieses Perce-dence, reflects the grantest credit on all who had a lot oppart in it. The "foir case" of Aubura less no small interest in day to our dev

this building.

The next Building which I visited was a Gothir wrent-The next Hailling which I visited was Gothic struc-ure, 120 by 25 feet, with sings 9 or 10 feet deep, appropriated to the display of "Domestic Manufactures." I need not tell you, that the exhibition here of household goods, far expected every thing within the enchance. I will mention a few of the tan thousand splendid things stranged in this hall. I noticed some very rich embroidery, which came from some of the first ladies in the State. One of the heat specimens of needle work, was a bell tope, by Mrs. Millard Filliance, of Buffalo. I hope it may adors the Governor's manaion, after the first of next January. Op-posite hung a bountful piece of embroidery, representing the series of "Henkom, effering up Isane." A little forther on I discovered several specimens of wood Carring, by a young artist of Buffalo, representing the "Last Support," "Noah's Ark," "Adam and Eve," "Washington at Trenton," &c. &c., all most regenerally and nicely executed On enquiry, I learned that the author of these curious designs, used no other instrument than a Jack Knife and sand paper in their completion. I consider them the greatest wouder in the whole cutalogue of articles exhibited in this

Suffice to say, the collection here was rather small, and the 1 am a native of Vermont, but for many years have

puse of sering the great collection of Horses, Oxen, Cowe, ple of Vermont. I kno Bulls, Heiters, Calves, Shren, Hars, Ac., Ac., 1 held anywhere in our Union. Also some of the Oxen-who looked and moved like Elephants, were as fine specimens as ever grazed in the verdant pastures of the "Green Mountains." The Devenshire and Hereford bloods, afforded some of the best Specimens in the Show. Give me Hogs in the Show, but as I am no lover of the Creation of cord; nor do poultry, eggs

Wednesday about 2 c'clock, the tide had set in from every quarter, so that the whole 6f this beautiful ecolosure was completely throughd with the boay multitude. One says, what can this he?—and another wishes to know what invention that is—and a great share were answered—"I can't tell you sic." Every Structure on the ground was crowded almost to burning, on Wednesday and Thursday, and you could not look in any direction, without exclaiming. What a multitude of buman souls are here gathered, all bound.

He occupied about an hour, after which, the several Committees began to make their reports. Several distinguished characters were present on this secsion. Martin Van Barra was seen on the grand Webserday also Birrae Greety, Millard Fillmers, and several uthers of note. At about 5 o chock on Thursday, the multitude began to disperse, and another that the propile in Vermont my such a several several uthers of note. At about 5 o chock on Thursday, the multitude began to disperse, and the control of the propile in Vermont my table to the propile of Vermont my table of the propile of the p Men, women, and enildren

bear than 150 couple. Takers to the ball only \$3. The must and descring a securitized anti-tire deep of apoli-er day. Probably this was the most splend decarriamount. eret given in the Empire State. So aboud the "Agricultural Feminal" for the year 1840. It will never be lorget ten by the Sons and Daughters who participated, so long

Yours Truly, &c.,
A NEW ENGLANDER.

20 3 (N.S. SE STREET, 15 S. S. S.	Section & Activities All
RETLAND JOSEPH II Chittenden, George T Hodges, John Fox, Junas Clark,	County.  28/11 28/75 20/11 Whigs siceted.
Caleb Hail, David Hail, Ames Thompson, Josiah W. Hale, William Murah, Beattering,	1474 1807 541 518 541 40
Вининатон	Coestr.
Brownell, Murse, Barber, Dudley, Bottom,	1500 Whigs Elected. 1906 1905 1923

STATE SENATORS-OFFICIAL.

Mr C. H. Cole died at Exeter, last week, from the effect of a sixpence which he accelerately swallowed eight year, since. After death a peat more in examination took place, who us the cain was found indiged in the right broachis, the lung is ing in a state of complete gangrens.

## Wells's Grammar.

The author of this Grammar is Wm. H. Welle, who, for several years, has been a teacher in Phillips I strended the great Agricultural Festival which was Arademy at Andover, Mass. Previous to writing this work he had collected between three and four form-dred diff rent treatises on English Grammur, and by study and teaching had thoroughly prepared himself

His Grammar is a dunderimo of 214 pages, terently Wednesday morn at about 10 a clock, I took passage on the Great Western Bullway, bound with many hundrens to the far. We arrived at the Depot in A. at 11 values, are well qualified to judge of its merits. The commit-

next; \$2300, and sarpassed snything of the kind over batter and most in use, are real improvements. It is both the tires which claimed the attention of the visitor, was scientific and practical. Its lituatrations of roles and

The fruit have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best English

FARMER'S ALMANAC, by Robert B. Thomas, pulfrom the office of publication. From arrangements, made previous to the death of the senior editors with the publishers, this annual will continue to be issued

"What is your name?" said a gentleman, the other day to our devil. "My name, sir? The same as my lather's." "What is your lather's name?" "The same as mine, sir," "Then what are both your names?" "Why, they're both alike, sir."

James G. Birney has written a letter urging the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, other than himself, assigning id health as the reason for the change. A more potent reason is that the party is aisk of him as a candidate — Tribune.

SANTA ANNA'S PASSFORT. -- The New York Telegraph states that they have received the following information exclusively, and that it is true:

'Gen. Santa Anna, when the Arab was boarded by an officer of the St. Mary's, was in bed. His hand-some wife had risen a few moments previous to the of-ficers arrival, and sat in the cabin in a loose wrapper. A pass was exhibited to the officer, signed American Secretary of State, and of course he lowed to proceed.

If this is true, it confirms all the suspicious which have been entertained concerning the countyance of our government with Santa Anna, and shows where the Indeed, the whole display here proved that rapid strides money would have gone, had two millions been appro-

Indeed, the whole display here proved that rapid studes are being made, as well in the verious manufactures of this State, as throughout New England; with the exception, perhaps, at Woolen Cloths.

The shird place I writed, was a structure in Greenar style, 70 by 28 feet, appropriated to the "Dary" I was extremely disappointed to the "Dary" I was extremely disappointed to find so few specimens of Butter and choses in this territe region. I have seen Butter and Choses so for purposaing the display here, the production of the "Switzerland of America," that I pass this part of the great exhibition without further comment.

I next visited the exhibition of Farming implements, displayed in a building 100 by 36 fret, with usings 9 feet deep. To one that has ever visited a Mechanic 5 fair in New England, this exhibition would afferd but a small interest.

Suffice to say, the collection here was rather small, and the

affine to say, the confection here was rainer small, and the since sensitive for the State; but whenever we next met friend B, formerly of Vermont, who gave or I return, I always think no people in the world have us an invitation to stroll around the enclosure for the pur- more reason to be happy and contented than the peo-Bulls, Heiters, Calves, Sheep, Hage, &c., &c. I must grated from this place, come back to visit, there is now confess I noticed some of the finest Stod Horses I ever be and then one that speaks only of the steep hills, rough roads and stony farms, and tells us that he would not come back to live for the whole town. But it never seemed so to me, for I always see here among these hills, health, activity and enterprize. I do not believe Devons for beauty and color-and for heef, it is said the there is any where a more intelligent and enterprising Herefords are the firest on the land. There were about 50 people, or a more happy people than in Windham lots of absent, and I witnessed more looking finer, or that Gounty. I have been particularly struck with this as were a finer fleece than 10 Spanish Merino Rams from Vt.

I have been spending this month (February,\*) in town.

And the Yanker who had them in charge, was not to be
The farmers here live like 'princes,' as any one my ese, best in wearing a fine story. Verment against the world for the best wooled, and superior blooded Sheep. The longest wooled Sheep in the Show, were 5 Leicester bloods, longer than the Show that the same than the sa luxury of a sleigh-ride, nor is wood so searce, or so from Jefferson County, whose wool from actual measurement, was full 15 inches long; giving them the appearance of New Foundland Spaniels. There were several lots of "grunters," you will pardon me if I pass them without gis-ing any description. It requires "Boz" to postusy a fail de-scription of the creation of Swine. I must pass on to other interest which has been manifested in the two Agri-Wednesday about 2 o'clock, the tide had set in from every cultural Fairs which have been held at Fayetterde,

multimase of bondar Subsection of the Chicago of th While I was coming up the Ohio river last summer Albany, an entimost lawyer, delivered his address for the eccasion, it an audience numbering about three Thousand. He occupied about an hour, after which, the several Com-States, and have never been in a State where the proas in Vermont,2 Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt but that the people in Vermon may be happy if they only have a disposition to be happy .-Certainly if a people cannot be happy among these hills, reasons in every direction—one could easily imagine that the sillipe was "Beneged." It would be impossible to full the may go East or West, North or South, he will be many oriented that Fair, but good judges supposed there might be from 30 to 20 thousand. I should say not have made in the form 30 to 20 thousand. I should say not have an analytic specially the from 30 to 20 thousand. I should say not have an analytic specially the form 30 to 20 thousand. I should say not have an analytic specially the form of the form less than tirty thousand different persons.

The dorse purson was released of its closes though during the afternance of Therefore purson.

The dorse purson was released of its closes though during the afternance of Thousand, persons to a splending that, which make our thought the mixture of the lany and victors, the mixture for there had, which make our thought the mixture of the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany, and the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany, and the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany, and the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany, and the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany, and the lany and victors, they will be mixtured for the lany and victors. is no where in the world, that I have ever head of a paractics for business and vine. If the hay man would be happy he must go to work. If the virious man

would be happy he must refor Wardsboro, February 17, 1846. "We received this communication several months ago.

The Court

Acjourned sine die un Westnesday.

At the close of our report last week the care, the State vs. Essen Seather, Assalted Bennett, Summer P. Taylor, Ameringalle, Jurvin Ingalle, and Alfred Gorrosey, all of Richmond, was on tried. This was a case on which the respondants sever charged with resculting the Herr Altriate of Chesterfield, the Rev. Mr Sandano, and Mr Cook of Richmond with reggs. Versick for the State.

Ira Wetherlose was tried on Monday. The setting fies to a barn of Mr Ass Marsh of Chesterfield, and acquited. A case of alander was tried on Monday. The pastics were Noah Pater and wells, plantiffs, and Joseph Hashelf, defendant. Verdict for plantiffs—damage \$405.15

The following sentences, were, an Wednesday, Floraunced on the calpital brought in as guilty.

George Santh, on three intictments for hurghry, these years hard above to the Sante Frame on each indictional. Was J. Griffseld for assault on Elijah Holbrock, a fine \$200, six months imprisonment in the Control Jail, and to pay cost of prosecution. Mrs. Griswald on the same indictinent \$3 fine, and cost remitted.

Leann Starkey, and others for assault on Rev. Mr Hale, fine \$30 each and costs of prosecution.

An Example. - In Dover, Maine, at the fate election, says the Bangor Whig, every Whig voter who was in town and goold vote, deposited his halfor.

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